



**LEADING ARTICLES—February 20, 1931**  
**PROPOSED FREEHOLDERS' CHARTER**  
**DISCUSSES "WOMEN IN INDUSTRY"**  
**IS LABOR VICTIM OF "FRAME-UP"?**  
**LABOR COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS**

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INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

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## Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' phone Market 0056. (Please notify Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple.  
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.  
Auto & Carriage Painters No. 1073, 200 Guerrero.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.  
Barbers No. 142—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Bill Posters No. 44—Meet 4th Monday, Shakespear Hall, 15th and Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tues., Labor Temple.  
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays at Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb streets.  
Carpenters No. 493—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Albion.  
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.  
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 1796—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.  
Capmakers No. 9—Jos. Shaw, 3749 Emerson st., Oakland, Calif.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays, 8:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Temple.  
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market.  
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.  
Elevator Operators and Starters No. 87—Meet 1st Thursday, 200 Guerrero.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Electrical Workers No. 537, C. E. Spicers.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Temple.  
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Bldg. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.  
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.  
Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building.  
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.  
Garment Cutters No. 45—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 515 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Av.  
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.  
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Labor Temple.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—830 Market.  
Longshoremen's Association—Sec., Emil G. Stein, 85 Clay.  
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meet 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.  
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday—373 Golden Gate avenue.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.  
Mailers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th avenue.  
Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Ferry Building.  
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 46—H. F. Strother, Ferry Bldg.  
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead No. 7.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.  
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.  
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.  
Municipal Cribbers No. 534—200 Guerrero.  
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.  
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.  
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate avenue.  
Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.  
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, at Labor Temple.  
Post Office Laborers—Sec., W. T. Colbert, 278 Lexington.  
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.  
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Retail Clerks No. 432, 150 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 59 Clay.  
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.  
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.  
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Calif.  
Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Calif.  
Street Carmen, Division 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coughlan, 70 Lennox Way.  
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.  
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Norah Alden, 238 9th.  
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.  
Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 934, Livermore, Calif.  
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First St. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, at 200 Guerrero.  
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth.  
Waiters No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 2nd Wednesday at 8 p. m., 4th Wednesday at 3 p. m., at 1171 Market.  
Water Workers—Sec., Thomas Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Window Cleaners Jo. 44—112 Valencia.



# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXX

SAN FRANCISCO, FEBRUARY 20, 1931

No. 3

## Proposed Freeholders' Charter Is Declared to Be Attempt to Deprive Voters of Constitutional Rights

**"City Manager" Plan in Disguised Form Would Place Dangerous Powers in Hands of One Man, Who May Be Non-Resident Representative of Interests Inimical to Welfare of City and to Labor**

The "city manager" plan of government has never been cordially received in American municipalities. It is true that there have been enthusiastic statements in the public prints from time to time telling of the great things possible of accomplishment under such a plan; but citizens who have inherited from the founders of the government and have fought for generations to maintain the ideals of democracy and self-government have always looked with suspicion upon any form of municipal government which savors of dictatorship. They have insisted on the right to govern themselves, even if at times that has resulted in misgovernment. Better a mismanaged democracy than an efficient tyranny. But where there is no assurance that even the dictator will be efficient there is no choice for the average American but to demand that men may be chosen to public office on their merits and stand on their responsibility to the people.

The Freeholders' charter which is to be voted upon by the citizens of San Francisco on March 26 does not contain provision for a city manager, it is true. But it does provide for a "chief administrative officer," who, with another creation of the charter, the "controller," exercises an authority which even a "city manager" is not usually vested with. This proposed "Pooh-Bah" is entrusted with supervision

of the department of finance and records, including the tax collector, register of voters, recorder, county clerk and public administrator, which is to be administered by a director appointed by him and removed at his pleasure; he has the appointment of an attorney at a salary of \$8000 a year, who, together with his assistants, holds office at the pleasure of the chief administrative officer; the purchasing department, the real estate department, the department of public works, the department of electricity, the street traffic and advisory board, the department of public health, the county welfare department, the coroner's office, the horticultural inspection department and the department of weights and measures are also under his administration.

### "Lord of Everything Else"

In order to carry out the true functions of a "Pooh-Bah" the chief administrative officer "may designate an officer or an employee in any department under his jurisdiction to exercise the powers and perform the duties of any county office not specifically designated by this charter."

This potentially busy official is to be paid the sum of \$12,000 a year, which, it must be granted, is a very modest sum for the services required. He is to be appointed by the mayor, but the appointment requires no confirmation by the board of supervisors. He is to be subject to removal in the same manner as elective officers, or he may be removed by a vote of two-thirds of the board of supervisors after trial on written charges. As the membership of the board of supervisors is reduced, therefore, he can not be removed from office while four supervisors sustain him.

### Need Not Be Resident—Why?

This most important official, to whom the citizens of San Francisco are to entrust property and utilities running into millions of dollars and to whom is submitted the welfare of the three-quarters of a million people, need not even be a resident of the city. One is prompted to wonder why; and then recollection suggests that a certain individual who has specialized in preparing models of city government for interested capitalists, public utility interests and other equally "public-spirited and patriotic" bodies and individuals has frequently been mentioned in connection with such a position. And what a wonderful opportunity it would give

him to put his highfalutin theories into practice, at the expense of a docile electorate!

The new charter contains some 72,500 words. It is the length of a good-sized mystery novel, but, unlike the mystery novel, there is no clear solution presented as a finishing touch. It is divided into 226 involved sections—a hodge-podge of this and that; but between the lines, if one can withstand the eye-strain of reading the document, can be read the influence of the reactionaries who ever have exerted themselves to gain control of the government of San Francisco.

### Interests Behind the Charter

These reactionaries—the same who opposed the construction of the Golden Gate Bridge and other forward improvements—not only have a "finger," but a whole fist in the new charter pie. They propose to put it over at all cost and have collected a war chest for that purpose.

The Board of Freeholders was given the opportunity to prepare for presentation to the voters a simple, easily-understood charter, one that would be intelligible to the ordinary citizen. They failed in their task, and cooked up a stew of a thousand ingredients. The adoption of this new charter will result in interminable litigation, with the Superior Courts, Appellate Courts, and the Supreme Court working overtime for years to bring order out of chaos.

In this new charter, the voters are slapped, labor is flouted and the fire and police departments are put on the defensive against disintegration. Civil service, for which many a battle has been waged at the City Hall, is knocked into a cocked hat.

### Municipal Ownership Endangered

The principle of municipal ownership, San Francisco's policy of many years' standing, is in danger of being blotted out in the new charter.

A careful review of the new charter is contained in the report of the law and legislative committee of the San Francisco Labor Council. Objections were found in no less than 34 sections of the document, all containing vital features.

The committee finds that the new charter, in essence, is the city manager plan. Every department of the city government is supervised and controlled by the so-called chief administrative officer and the controller—appointive officials. A great fundamental objection to the charter, according to the committee, is that the greatest powers and responsibilities are placed upon appointive officers,

and that the powers and responsibilities of elective officers are carefully circumscribed.

### Would Deprive Citizens of Rights

This shows a studied distrust of the people, and an over-trustful confidence in the righteousness of trained experts in modern business, says the committee.

"A vote for the new charter for the city and county of San Francisco is a vote to deprive the electorate of San Francisco of cherished and guarded rights.

"A vote for the new charter is a vote against the interests of organized labor."

Such is the indictment of the proposed charter made by organized labor of San Francisco. All friends of organized labor are urged to work and vote against this charter which, it is charged, was drafted in its present form by special interests.

### CITIZENS' ANTI-CHARTER LEAGUE

Following the initiative taken by the San Francisco Labor Council and the San Francisco Building Trades Council in declaring their opposition to the new charter, a general meeting of interested organizations was held last week. At this meeting the Citizens' Anti-Charter League was organized and an executive committee was appointed to conduct a vigorous campaign to defeat the charter at the special election to be held Thursday, March 26.

Headquarters have been established at 964A Market street. At the general meeting the appointment of the following to act as the central committee of the Citizens' Anti-Charter League was announced:

John Alpers, lieutenant of police.  
William T. Bonsor, Office Employees' Assn.  
Emil G. Buehrer, attorney.  
Andrew F. Burke, attorney.  
Michael Casey, Brotherhood of Teamsters.  
Edward F. Coffey, health department.  
Cornelius Collonan, electrical contractor.  
Thomas Doyle, Sec. Building Trades Council.  
Walter H. Duane, attorney.  
Jas. B. Gallagher, Pres. Building Trades Council.  
Daniel P. Haggerty, president San Francisco Labor Council.  
George S. Hollis, Typographical Union.  
Fred Ireland, fire department.  
Samuel J. Jones, attorney.  
J. F. Kelly, Park-Presidio Improvement Club.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)



## DISCUSSES "WOMEN IN INDUSTRY"

*Government Official Offers Intelligent Suggestions*

What does unemployment mean to the woman worker? In a radio talk broadcast from St. Louis recently, under the auspices of the Missouri League of Women Voters, Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, pointed out that much has been thought and written as to what part women are playing in the present industrial drama. Are they caught equally with men in the swings of seasonal and cyclical unemployment and in the changes of technological unemployment, or does their lower wage standard, so long deplored, give them an unfortunate advantage in the wage market today?

"So far as we know at present," Miss Anderson said, "women have not driven men out of their jobs. The problem has been one of adjustment of both sexes in industry rather than of the displacement of either sex by the other. Much more light will be thrown on the subject with the publication of the 1930 census data."

"That women's wages have never equaled men's is a well-established fact, and if, in some cases, it is shown that women, with their low wages, are crowding men out of the labor market in times of depression, another and compelling argument will be added to the plea long made by the Women's Bureau for a single wage standard based on occupation and not on sex."

"Although they may not be seen standing in the bread lines to the same extent as men, women workers as well as men are suffering the hardships and miseries of unemployment. Especially are women subjected to the trials and difficulties of seasonal employment, concentrated as they are in the more irregular, unskilled, and highly seasonal occupations. Thus the clothing, textile, and food industries are all seasonal and are all major employers of women."

In stating that everywhere large numbers of women have joined the ranks of the unemployed, Miss Anderson referred to the reports of the New York City municipal employment agency, which show that, during the first eight weeks of its existence, of the 45,000 men and women registered, approximately 6000 were women.

As another center of much controversy at the present time, Miss Anderson pointed to the question of the married woman worker. "Because in the neighborhood there may be a family in which both a man and his wife work, perhaps drawing very good salaries, this does not mean that all of the married women who are working, have husbands drawing good salaries, or that they are only working to earn better clothes, a new car, or a radio."

"That this is not true, the findings of the Women's Bureau have clearly shown. The majority of the married women who are working are so employed because their wages are actually necessary for the support of the home and family. The figures collected by the bureau in scientifically conducted investigations show that to support a family even at a level of mere decency, requires more than the income obtained by hundreds of thousands of wage-earning fathers and husbands today. Any wholesale policy, therefore, of discharging married women without ascertaining whether or not the family depends upon them, would be unjust and unsound."

The crux of the unemployment situation, in Miss Anderson's opinion, lies in the fact that today the buying power of our people has not kept pace with our mass production. "We are faced with a situation of underconsumption rather than overproduc-

tion. The most powerful, permanent, and far-reaching solution for this situation lies in the short workday and the maintenance of adequate wages. We can manufacture for the wants of our people, but if the people have not the consuming power, the money to spend, and the time in which to consume goods, the market becomes stagnant and business dislocation and poverty follow. It has been pointed out that industry can no more continue to produce without a market than it can check money out of the bank without first having made sufficient deposits."

"This is the program that I would like to submit to the American people as a solution of unemployment. Working toward a national industrial prosperity that will insure the opportunity of work to every able-bodied man and woman and will enable industry and society to promise its workers steady employment, there can be no sounder basis for industrial progress than the shorter work week and a well-paid working population."

### CALIFORNIA COLLECTS BACK WAGES

Within a period of a few weeks, a sum of \$7,533.22 was collected through the agency of the Division of Industrial Welfare of the California Department of Industrial Relations for women who had been paid less than the minimum wage. This information is contained in a recent report to the governor's council, which further states that other activities of the division included the investigation of 203 complaints from female employees which resulted in the remedying of wrong conditions, and a total of 1350 plant inspections within a four-month period.

### NEW YORK CARES FOR OLD FOLKS

As the result of a law which went into effect with the advent of the New Year it is estimated that 40,000 men and women in the state of New York will be the recipients of a monthly allowance varying in amount from an average of about \$32.50 for New York City to one of approximately \$20 in the rural districts of the state. Those eligible for the pension are men and women at least 70 years old who are in need. It is expected that the compensation from state and county will enable many "who have reached the evening of life" to maintain their homes and support themselves so that they will not suffer want.

### FIGURES ON UNEMPLOYMENT IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The nation's unemployed total 7,000,000, was the "conservative estimate" of the state industrial commissioner of New York, Frances Perkins.

The state official based her opinion on figures furnished to the President's emergency employment committee by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Miss Perkins called on Federal authorities to explain how they estimate that these figures show 5,000,000 or less workers totally unemployed.

Unemployed in Europe number 9,000,000, according to H. C. MacLean, Paris representative of the International Chamber of Commerce, in a report to the American section of that organization. The European situation, said Mr. MacLean, is complicated by impending strikes resulting from the resistance of workers to the installation of machinery which they believe will displace labor. Wage reductions are being installed throughout the Continent. These are referred to as "slight, but downward revisions."

### PROPOSED FREEHOLDERS' CHARTER

(Continued from Page 1)

John G. Lawlor, Freeholder, attorney.  
A. D. Layne, captain police department.  
Frank C. MacDonald, president State Building Trades Council.  
J. F. MacDonald, Per Diem Men's Association.  
Frank C. Miller, Iron Trades Council.  
J. C. Meagher, Painters No. 19.  
Eugene Mulligan, David Scannell Club.  
John A. O'Connell, secretary San Francisco Labor Council.  
Charles F. Regan, Office Employees' Association.  
D. H. Ryan, Bay District Council of Carpenters.  
Paul Scharrenberg, secretary California State Federation of Labor.  
Frank L. Smith, fire department.

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## IS LABOR VICTIM OF "FRAME UP"?

*Pledge Given to President Hoover Being Ignored*

There is a constantly growing belief on the part of "the man on the street" in Chicago that the present industrial depression is being artificially aggravated and maintained as a means of cutting down wages and, in some instances, of increasing the number of hours in the work week, says Joseph A. Wise, an I. L. N. S. service writer, under a Chicago date line.

"They are trying to starve us into submission," sums up the current major topic discussion among those who labor for wages. Actual wage cutting by large corporations and public declarations of financial leaders lend support to the theory of those who hold that wage earners are now the victims of a gigantic frame-up.

There are no brass band accompaniments to present wage cuts. The wage slashers know that they cannot justify themselves in the opinion of a public which has been educated into the sound belief that high wages spell a strong buying power. Also the White House conference of a few months ago put the potential wage cutters on their honor not to make cuts, and they know that public admission that they have violated their pledge to the President of the United States, would immediately "put them on the spot." Therefore the wage cutting is done surreptitiously.

### Unorganized Workers First Victims

The unorganized wage earners are the victims of the wage cutting. They are defenseless against their greedy, grasping employers. There is no record hereabouts of any union wage scales being lowered, but it is feared by some that it is the purpose of the "open shop" element to use newly established low non-union standards as a means of breaking down conditions and wage scales set up through union agreements. The great disparity between the starvation wages paid in the unorganized industries and the wages paid to trade unionists can be used as an argument why the latter should come down.

The layoff is the favorite means used to cut wages. As an illustration, one large Chicago corporation made two 10 per cent cuts in wages following two lay-offs. There is a third layoff as this is written, and it is rumored among employees of this corporation that the next cut will be 20 per cent.

The "open shop" employers who are making these wage cuts are shrewdly taking advantage of the psychology of the situation. A number of employees will be laid off, regardless of the requirements of the business. Some new men or women will be taken on at less wages. The older employees who have been laid off will wander around for days seeking new jobs, which they cannot find. They keep in touch with their old employer, and when the latter thinks that they have been sufficiently discouraged and tamed, he will offer them their old jobs back at a cut in wages. They have no alternative but to accept or go hungry.

### Julius Rosenwald, "Philanthropist"

One of the most conspicuous men at the White House conference, where a promise was made that there would be no wage cuts, was Julius Rosenwald, chairman of the board of Sears, Roebuck & Co., gigantic Chicago mail order house. The employees of Sears, Roebuck & Co. not only have had their wages cut, but their hours of work have been increased as well. It is alleged that the wage cuts have amounted to as much as 50 per cent in some cases. However, Julius Rosenwald still poses as a philanthropist with a world outlook. He is almost as well known in Europe as in America on account

of his widely advertised philanthropic gestures. He is willing at any time to send bathing suits and lollipops to the Eskimos or sweaters and woolen socks to the Fiji Islands, but he has no compassion for his own employees. Well advertised philanthropy popularizes the philanthropist's business. There is nothing spectacular about a well filled pay envelope, but it is a darned sight better investment in the long run.

The job of creating a public opinion favorable to wage cuts seems to have been left to the bankers. Melville A. Traylor, internationally known Chicago banker, recently made the public declaration that wage reductions are warranted on account of the alleged lowered cost of living. He was preceded in the same strain a week or so previously by Wiggin of the Chase National Bank of New York.

### WORKERS GLIMPSE A SILVER LINING

Despite the fact that from October, 1929, to October, 1930, the average weekly earnings of all factory employees in New York state decreased by more than \$2, the pay envelopes of factory office workers contained an average increase of 54 cents, making the total \$37.48 for the average at the later date. This statement is based upon reports of office forces and pay rolls submitted regularly by firms on the fixed list for the monthly labor market analysis. The increase shown in these earnings this year illustrates well a statement made in the Industrial Bulletin in November, 1925: "A year to year comparison . . . shows a gradual but steady increase (in average earnings) among these workers as compared with the wage fluctuations reported for factory people who are largely time workers with hours changing with business conditions." In every industry, office men still were earning approximately twice as much as office women.

### NEW USE FOR OLD CARS.

The city of Ventura has applied to the War Department for a permit to build a breakwater, it is stated. Old automobiles will be dumped into the ocean and filled with sand and rock to form the barrier, according to plans of the city engineer.

### POMPEII MACARONI FACTORY, Inc.

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Phone Lakeside 1246  
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### "RUN O' THE HOOK"

Edited by the President of San Francisco  
Typographical Union No. 21. Members are  
requested to forward news items to Rm. 604,  
16 First Street, San Francisco.

The regular meeting of No. 21 last Sunday was well attended and several matters of importance were acted upon, among which was the approval of rules recommended by the executive committee governing the relief plan adopted by No. 21. The rules will be sent out to chapel chairmen for posting during the week. Extra copies may be procured at headquarters, 16 First street. The union also went on record as opposed to the new charter, which will be voted upon on March 26, 1931. The San Francisco Labor Council, Building Trades Council, local unions and workers in many departments of the city government are opposing its adoption at the coming special election.

Frank J. Smith, at one time foreman of the Examiner composing room, passed away at Sacramento last Saturday after a long illness. He was appointed State Printer by Governor Richardson, and when his term in that office expired he was appointed Warden of San Quentin Prison, where he was respected by all for his humaneness and fairness. To quote from an editorial in an afternoon paper, "Thousands of Californians throughout the state will miss Frank Smith because of his friendly decency and his kindly personality."

F. M. Coffin, for many years a member of the Chronicle chapel, passed away on Tuesday at his home in Alameda. Burial took place Thursday in an Eastbay cemetery. A son, "Bart" Coffin, is a member of the Oakland Tribune chapel.

W. F. Lott, a member of No. 21 until last June, when he removed to Washington, D. C., died in that city the first part of the week. His remains will be shipped to Glendale, Calif., for burial. A sister in that city survives him.

John R. ("Shorty") Gibson, well known throughout the I. T. U. jurisdiction and especially to local printers, paid headquarters a visit during the week. He arrived from Sacramento and way points, and expected to remain a few days to give "prints" and conditions here the "o. o."

A ray of sunshine through the clouds of mergers and mergings was noted in word from Astoria, Ore., telling of the establishment of a new morning paper there under the title, "Daily Messenger." The Franklin Press Publishing Co. are the publishers, with A. Nikula as president and manager. The city has been without a morning paper since the merging of the "Astorian" with the "Astoria Budget" last year.

An item in an Eastern paper which came to the attention of the writer hints at the establishment of a new daily paper in Birmingham, Ala.

In the February 14 issue of Editor & Publisher, under the heading: "Stories of Success Won by Leaders of the Press," is an article on W. H. B. Fowler, assistant publisher of the Chronicle. The story tells of his rise from office boy to his present position, and gives a simple slogan for success: "Work five minutes longer than the other fellow." He also said: "Some problems remain. I believe that the greatest need of most newspapers today is someone who thoroughly understands composing room costs. A specialist in this could command his own price." To command your own price would be quite satisfying!

A circular at hand gives notice of a meeting of the Progressive Club next Sunday, February 22, at 1:30 p. m., in the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. All members of the I. T. U. are invited to attend.

#### Chronicle Chapel Notes—By C. C.

The old-timers on this paper were grieved to hear of the death of Frank Coffin, who was a member of the Chronicle composing room force many

years ago. Bart Coffin of the Oakland Tribune staff is a son. The sympathies of the chapel are extended to the relatives at their loss.

After being away for some fifteen months and traveling to many parts of the country, in which he covered nearly 10,000 miles, Sam Wiseman called to say "Howdy." Sam is now located at Sacramento, working in the state printing office and expects to anchor himself in our state for good.

Lomita Park (or a district near that famous township) has claimed another of our members. We don't know what position this member received on the Lomita Park fire department for moving down there, but you can bet your line gauge he will become a member of the department. Or maybe this member became tired of metropolitan life and craved the nice, peaceful life as a country gentleman. One reason is as good as another, but Dave Anley says he got a "swell place" to live, that the family likes it and he likes it, and there you are.

"Uncle" Bill Wiley carries an umbrella on days that look like rain; while working he parks the bumbershoot back of the mill that Tom Hearn operates. Tom would have an umbrella, but somehow his memory lets him leave home without one. Tom quits work, grabs the umbrella and proceeds home. Wiley quits and grabs, not the rain shield but the peg where he hung it. Then Wiley recites several words about men taking umbrellas and finishes by saying that in future he will carry a spare. Yeh, Tom always brings it back.

E. M. Campbell has been confined to his home suffering from an attack of influenza. Herb Lefevre also had a "turned slip" this week, being confined to bed with the same sickness. All are expected back before this is in print.

#### MAILER NOTES

By Leroy C. Smith

The main business coming before the largely attended February meeting was nominations for local offices and delegate to I. T. U. convention at Boston: President, Harold I. Christie, Ray Gaskill; vice-president, Leroy Bennetts, John Finnigan; secretary-treasurer, Ernest Langton, Harold Taylor; executive committee, M. A. Michelson, Wm. Johns, C. Faulkner; delegate to I. T. U. convention, President Harold I. Christie, Leroy C. Smith (the latter declining). Secretary-Treasurer O'Neil also declined nomination for another term. Further nominations will be made at the March meeting.

Closer affiliation among all classes of workers is sound and logical. The first step in this direction, as regards printers and mailers, is the dissolution of the M. T. D. U. The I. T. U. is a democratically governed organization. To all locals (mailers included) the parent body allows locals the widest measure of autonomy. All benefits are derived from the I. T. U. itself. The M. T. D. U., by the very nature of its relationship to the parent body and its policies, is an autocracy whose form of government belongs to the period when the feudal lords of a bygone era were in the saddle and rode rough-shod over the rank and file, as much as to say, "The kind of government that you got is the kind you are going to get." But, like all other forms of government of the dictator type, it had to go. The autocrats of the M. T. D. U. cannot escape the fate that overtook the feudal barons of an era referred to as "when knighthood was in flower."

The M. T. D. U. gives no benefits—not to the rank and file, at least. Its officers, though, before "hard times" came knocking at the door of the M. T. D. U. dynasty, knew no "lean" years. For them, those were days of "rich pickings." Well, this old world does have its "ups and downs." And well may the present officers of the M. T. D. U. ask each other, "How high is up?" One

set of officers paid themselves bankers' salaries. Now the present regime of the M. T. D. U. say, in effect, that it's not the salaries and emoluments thereunto appertaining that we desire, for we are only too pleased to be at your service, with but one thought and ambition, a bigger and a better and a stronger M. T. D. U. Too bad the M. T. D. U. did not have so benevolently disposed a set of officers some three or four years ago, for then the M. T. D. U. might today have money to loan, instead of, figuratively speaking, seeking to "pass the hat" to refinance the organization.

In pre-election campaign literature issued by the McArdle campaign committee, stress was laid on the fact that Mr. McArdle considered his peace program to be the paramount issue. Now there appears another "paramount" issue in the mailer president's desire to amend the laws. Two peace conferences have been held. What developed other than the M. T. D. U. officers continuing a policy of "deep thinking" has not been given out. But circularizing the M. T. D. U. locals in reference to proposed changes in laws will probably be a means of finding out how many "irreconcilables" are to be found in the locals of the M. T. D. U. It is to be observed that as the revenues of the M. T. D. U. increase that the expenses "to, at and in" also increase. Indications that it's still the same old money-spending concern.

The yell of the Kansas City scribe in the February "Journal" would indicate the "good-will" tour of the secretary-treasurer to that local was another "achievement" similar to that of the defense fund. The Washington, D. C., scribe, in the February "Journal," sums up the McArdle plan relative to organizing a "flourishing union-to-be," in Baltimore, in a manner that will likely give McArdle, et al., cause for "deep thinking" equal to that of the alleged peace plan. In the same issue of the "Journal," President Lepp of Milwaukee Mailers' Union gives the mailer despots something to think over that will likely disturb their complacency. "In the memory of the oldest inhabitant" (mailer) there's one thing the statesmen of the M. T. D. U. were good at, namely, promises and more promises, and "lame duck" excuses for their promises "falling by the wayside." The members, however, got something—taxes—and likelihood of more to come.

The members of the Chronicle chapel lay claim to having the finest slipboard of any typo or mailer chapel in the city. The board was painted, new slips and slip holders arranged in columns, covered with artistic glass frames. Framed above the board is artistic lettering, giving name of union, chapel chairman and foreman. The architect and designer, Mr. W. D. Williams, who also scientifically executed the mechanical work, is deserving of praise. The chapel votes Mr. Williams, the galley man, a vote of praise and thanks for the splendid job he made of installing the new slipboard.

The purchase of the Los Angeles Daily Express by the Paul Block interests was the subject of favorable comment in local mailer circles. Here's wishing the new management and owners of that wide-awake daily, success. . . . Result of referendum vote for an additional 3 per cent assessment by Big Six typos was: For, 5017; against, 2807. . . . One-half of the composing room force of the Bronx Home News, of New York was given Christmas Day off with pay and New Year's Day under the same conditions. For this generous attitude toward their typo employees the News is deserving of success.

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## OVERCAPITALIZATION AND OVER PRODUCTION GIVEN AS REASONS FOR DEPRESSION

Wage cutting is no solution for a depression that was caused by overcapitalization and overproduction in many lines in 1929, declared Ernest T. Weir, chairman of the National Steel Corporation.

"From early in 1924 on through 1928 a normal business condition prevailed," said Mr. Weir. "The general confidence that this period engendered, however, developed into a wild inflation in 1929.

These are a few of the increases that we tried to absorb during this boom year: Increase in cotton crop, 12 per cent; finished cotton fabric, 14 per cent; pig iron production, 17 per cent; smelted copper, 19 per cent; pig tin, 20 per cent; automobile production, 33 per cent; household furniture, 18 per cent; new capital corporation securities, 95 per cent.

"It was a bad case of indigestion, which could only be cured by a severe system of dieting.

"There are, unfortunately, some employers who believe that wages should be reduced as soon as business gets poor."

## VETERAN STEREOTYPERS PASSES

George Royal, charter member of the Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of this city, whose death was chronicled in the Labor Clarion of January 16, had for a period of fifty years been employed by one firm, in this city and in New York. Coming to this city as a young man, he learned the trade here and later returned to the metropolis. Again coming to San Francisco, he participated in the formation of the union and had lived here continuously. He had been ill for two years prior to his death, which occurred January 14, at the age of 71.

## GENERAL LABOR NEWS

Employment in Pennsylvania factories was about 4 per cent smaller in December than in November and wage payments were 6 per cent less, the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank reports.

The Social Service Commission of the Diocese of New York of the Episcopal Church has appealed to Mayor Walker for an appropriation of \$2,000,000 a month for unemployment relief for the period of the present emergency, the money to be spent by employing men willing to work at wages of \$5 a day three days a week.

The South Wales Miners' Union accepted a provisional settlement with the mine owners and went back to work on January 19, ending a strike which began on January 1 and affected 150,000 men.

A protest against the execution last September of 48 Russian intellectuals by the Russian soviet government has been issued in Paris over the signature of many of France's leading writers, scholars and scientists, representing many different schools of French thought.

Although indications are that motor-vehicle mileage declined about 10 per cent in 1930, the number of automobile accidents increased 12 per cent, deaths from this source increased more than 4 per cent, and injuries 13 per cent, according to a survey made by the Travelers Insurance Company.

Louis K. Liggett, president of the United Drug Company, following a conference with President Hoover at the White House, expressed optimism as to recovery from the depression. He stated as his belief that the depression had reached its low level.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has telegraphed to Governor Caulfield of Missouri asking him to remove Sheriff Harve England at Maryville on the grounds of "cowardice, incompetence and neglect of duty," in that he failed to call waiting State troops and prevent the public burning alive of Raymond Gunn, negro charged with assault and murder.

## GREEN HOOD PRODUCTS ARE ON SEATTLE'S UNFAIR LIST

At a recent meeting of the Seattle Central Labor Council, the Dagg-Derneden Manufacturing Company, successor to the Dagg-Derneden Company, was placed on the unfair list, announcement being made at the same time that the council was disposed to engage in further conferences with the company.

For twenty-five years Green Hood dress and work shirts, products of the company, have been made by members of Garment Workers' Union No. 17, and have borne the union label. Since the reorganization of the company, a new superintendent has been in charge, and the Love Wholesale Dry Goods Company owns a controlling interest. The new company assured the Garment Workers that it would continue its relation with the union and use the union label on its products, and the union officials and members co-operated with the firm in every way.

On January 19 the union members were astounded by the announcement that the firm intended to run an "open shop," the superintendent giving as a reason that he might desire to cut wages "and he knew this could not be done in a union shop." He also informed the union that if operators did not report for work, the firm would send the goods back East to be manufactured.

Conference between the union officials and representatives failed of results and the union took the matter up with the Central Labor Council, with the result that Green Hood shirts and other products of the unfair company are added to the Seattle Council's unfair list.

Union men of San Francisco are asked to remember that they can assist the Garment Workers by purchasing only union-made goods.

The Seattle union is conducting an active campaign against the unfair company, and has adopted a battle song the refrain of which is as follows:

"We won't scab for a living;  
We'll get along somehow without;  
We won't scab all day—  
Perhaps it's because we're not built that way.  
Some people work for LOVE  
And say it's all sunshine and gain,  
But if we can't have sunshine in a UNION shop  
I know we'll stay out in the rain."

## DEATH OF VETERAN PRINTER

Captain John O'Brien, civil war officer and for many years an Oregon newspaper man and labor leader, died recently at his home on the Siuslaw river below Lorane, Oregon. He was 93 years old. Captain O'Brien was born in Connaught, Ireland, in 1839, and came to this country with his parents in 1843, settling in Connecticut, where he grew to manhood and was educated. He enlisted in the Union army and after the end of the war moved to Oregon, where he joined the staff of the Portland Oregonian and later founded the Portland Daily Sun. Captain O'Brien came to Portland from San Francisco in 1887. From that time till 1898 he was active in the affairs of No. 58 of the old Federated Trades Assembly.

## UNION CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE

The Union Co-operative Insurance Association, organized labor's first old line legal reserve life insurance company, reports consistent growth during the year 1930. The company started November 10, 1924, with a capital and surplus of \$200,276.22. At the close of business December 31, 1931, the capital stood at \$200,000.00 and the surplus, \$267,497.47. The admitted assets of \$1,258,601.49, more than doubled the 1929 figure of \$600,451.27.

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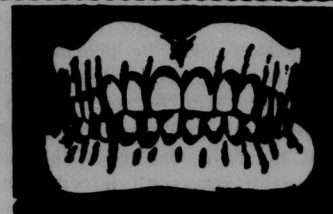
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MEMBER OF  
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1931

## THE FIGHT AGAINST THE CHARTER

On March 26 next the people of the City and County of San Francisco will be called upon to determine by their ballots whether they will adopt or reject the charter proposed by the Board of Freeholders. The document is a lengthy one, and it is a fair surmise that comparatively few of the city's electors will read it and digest its contents thoroughly. For that reason the various organizations interested in civic affairs will devote considerable time to its consideration and elucidation, and their deliberations and the conclusions arrived at will be the center of interest in the short campaign now in progress.

Organized labor, after a close scrutiny and analysis by able lawyers and those versed in civic affairs, and being convinced that the proposed charter is inimical to the interests of all classes of citizens, but more especially of those who are classed as wage earners, small business men, salaried men and those of modest means, has joined with others of similar views in the formation of the Citizens' Anti-Charter League. The purpose of this organization is to lay before the electorate the history of the proposed new charter, the interests which are urging its adoption, the relation of the public utilities corporations to the movement, the selfish motives behind it, and the danger to labor, organized and unorganized, which lurks in the document which is laid before the voters.

Campaign quarters will soon be opened in some downtown location, where literature bearing on this important question will be distributed and arrangements conducted for carrying on a campaign of education. Speakers will be provided to appear before organized bodies and public meetings, and volunteer workers will be assigned to various campaign tasks. An executive committee will be in charge of the fight charged with the duty of laying before the voters all information obtainable. It is hoped that the campaign will be carried on in a manner that will guarantee that no citizen will have an excuse for saying that he was not conversant with the terms of the charter when he goes to cast his vote.

## WHERE THE LOOPHOLE IS

For years the International Seamen's Union has attempted to secure the passage of a law which would authorize immigration officials to examine "seamen" before they leave a ship. If they are found to be aliens and not bona fide

seamen, they would be returned at the expense of the vessel. The vessel would also be denied clearance papers if she attempted to sail with fewer seamen than she had when she arrived. The King bill, now pending in Congress, provides these remedies, but it is impossible, apparently, to secure its consideration.

It is stated that Europeans pay from \$200 to \$400 for the privilege of signing as seamen on a ship bound for the United States. Chinese are said to pay as high as \$1,100 for this privilege. On arrival they go ashore and are soon lost in the large cities. Between 40,000 and 50,000 aliens are said to be annually smuggled into the United States in this manner, to the great profit of ship owners and captains.

President Hoover has asked Congress to appropriate \$500,000 to arrest and deport aliens who are unlawfully in this country. But of what advantage would it be to follow such a course while the gates are left open for unscrupulous shipping men to usher thousands of unassimilable aliens into the country every year?

## GREAT BRITAIN AND THE "DOLE"

A royal commission appointed to investigate the operation of England's unemployment insurance law reports that conditions have changed since the law was passed and that new methods must be applied. There is no dispute on the value of the legislation.

The act is based on the theory that good times will offset business depressions. Employers, employed and the government each contribute to the fund on the basis of approximately one-third. During the last few years, because of extended hard times, the list of beneficiaries have been extended and the government has been voting large sums to meet additional demands. This government aid, which was not intended when the law was passed, is "a dole," says the royal commission.

Seven-eighths of Britain's 2,600,000 unemployed, or about 2,275,000 men and women, are receiving benefits from the unemployment insurance fund. Only about 400,000 of these are technically not entitled to the benefits, but if they are not placed on the list they will be pauperized.

The business depression has made it impossible for employers and employed to contribute their share and the fund now owes the government more than \$300,000,000. It is expected that the government will be compelled to donate an additional \$200,000,000 this year.

The commission recommends that a new system of financing the fund be set up.

## THE "OVER-PRODUCTION" FALLACY

"Distribution of manufactured goods has no fundamental problem to solve in the way of movement of goods from the factory to the consumer," says Thomas J. Watson, president and general manager of the International Business Machines Corporation, as quoted in The Magazine of Wall Street. "This matter is constantly being studied and improved upon by the management of the various manufacturers, and is on a better basis today than ever before. With certain raw materials—wheat, for instance—there seems to be a real problem. I am feeding 62-cent wheat to my cattle on my farm, while millions of people in some parts of the world are on the verge of starvation. You can't say there is overproduction of wheat under such circumstances. Here is something for the world to think out. We are solving the fundamental problem of distribution in America by inspiring over 120,000,000 people always to want more and better things and by matching that desire for higher standards of living with the purchasing power that enables them to satisfy their wants. High wages, high standards of living, enthusiastic workers, high prosperity—that is the

sequence. The per capita consumption of goods in the United States is seven times as great as the average of the outside world. Think of what remains to be done in increasing the consuming power of the world."

The metal polishers' Journal prints a letter from the Thomas A. Edison Company denying that Mr. Edison made promises to President Hoover at the famous meeting of representatives of capital and labor at the White House that he would not reduce wages. The Journal recalls that Mr. Edison was present at the conference which assured President Hoover that no movement for wage reductions would be inaugurated and recommending that this attitude be adopted by the country as a whole; that the pledge was made for all manufacturers and others present. "If a man sits in a meeting and the meeting agrees and he raises no objection he is naturally supposed to go along with the majority," says the Journal, and continues: "The Thomas A. Edison Company's stand at present is from 20 to 40 per cent reduction in wages, the abolition of collective bargaining, and the hiring of non-union men."

That great "friend of labor," Arthur Brisbane, refers to "our stupid immigration laws" which "shut out the populations on which our success and prosperity are built." Of course it is all in the point of view. Viewed from the standpoint of big business, the more men who compete for a chance to labor, the better. But the man who is holding a steady position in the bread line is inclined to doubt the "stupidity" of attempting to restrict the competition for jobs.

A Senate committee is holding hearings on the Capper bill, which provides for a probe on differences between the price of food and raw materials. Wheat, flour and bread prices will be first investigated. While on the subject they might extend their investigations to include the reason for the discrepancy between the government figures on wholesale prices and the actual prices paid for food at retail.

Ernest T. Weir of the National Steel Corporation, enumerates as the reasons for the industrial depression the failure to absorb certain manufactured products, and also "new capital securities, 95 per cent." If he means that capital invested in industry increased in that amount it is easily understandable that labor had a bigger load than it could carry in order to earn dividends on that amount of money.

On Tuesday last President Hoover signed the bill giving postal employees the forty-four hour week, thus ending the lengthy struggle of these worthy servants of Uncle Sam to obtain conditions which have quite generally been granted by private employers. Much credit is due the National Federation of Post Office Clerks and its subordinate bodies for the persistent fight they have maintained.

An able columnist hits the nail on the head when, in speaking of the communists, he says: "The communist leaders, on the other hand, demanded the impossible, just to sustain their contention that the whole problem (unemployment relief on a gigantic scale) is impossible under the 'capitalist' system. They do not want distress cured, lest it be therefore shown to be curable."

Any doctrine that will not bear investigation is not a fit tenant for the mind of an honest man. Any man who is afraid to have his doctrine investigated is not only a coward, but a hypocrite.—Ingersoll.



## THE CHERRY TREE

With a little hatchet the truth about many things is hewed out—sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Not so long ago there was rejoicing in this column at the outbursts of certain authorities taking some of the glamor off the intelligence test.

It was pointed out that, among other things, the intelligence test necessarily fails to take account of the emotional side of the subject and that human beings are likely to be but poorly classified when so vital a factor is neglected.

A considerable study of the tests as used in the army during the World War preceded the jubilation created by the contributions of the authorities cited.

Perhaps if there is criticism of the intelligence test it should be leveled at its abuse and its possible abuse—at the vast claims made for it, rather than at the thing of itself.

\* \* \*

However, now comes a reader, offering himself as an example of how well the test may work. With himself he offers surrounding army experience. Since the writer of this contributed comment is an unusually keen observer, it is a pleasure to pass along his observations. The writer is Joseph A. Wise, Chicago correspondent of International Labor News Service, and he says:

"Just got through reading your intelligence test article. I took the test in the army. The 285 members and officers in the company took it at the Liberty Theater, Camp Custer, the same day. Only six out of the 285 graded 'A' ('very superior intelligence'). Five were enlisted men and one a second lieutenant. One was a corporal and four were privates. One private (Ginsberg) was a graduate of a Russian university. I was a private and graded 'A' and was immediately detailed as a clerk at regimental headquarters and slated as 'officer material.' The armistice ended by chances for a commission. My captain rated 'B' (superior intelligence). Three lieutenants rated 'C-plus' ('high average intelligence').

\* \* \*

"A large proportion of the outfit rated 'C' (average intelligence) or better, and we had a lot that got D, E and F.

"I have always been of the impression that the intelligence and trade tests were helpful in the army. For example, a lot of fellows would talk a good deal about how much they knew about a trade or profession, but when given the test they would turn out with a grade of 'apprentice' or 'novice.' Men with special knowledge were needed in the army and they were selected according to the ratings they received on these tests. I got 'expert' on the printer's test, but I was never asked to print. The trade test ratings were expert, journeyman, apprentice and novice. The fellows who had the least to say, passed the highest ratings, and they got recognition.

"When you have to pick men in a hurry, it seems to me that the tests are all right. It was beneficial to me, I am sure, and I am glad that I got it."

## ACCIDENTS AND TIRED WORKER

Industrial fatigue as a factor in accidents is the subject of a new bulletin recently issued by the Province of Quebec Safety League. The kind of fatigue discussed is not that which may be remedied by food or sleep, but rather that sort of tiredness which generally follows monotonous indoor work requiring close concentration. With the resultant dulling of attention on the part of the operative toward his work as well as toward the risks involved, the possibility of accidents increases. Proposed remedies stress improved ventilation of all work-rooms, rest periods, and setting-up exercises.

## WIT AT RANDOM

Bertie—The short story seems to be very popular these days. Basil—Yes. Nearly every man I meet stops to tell me how short he is.—Ex.

Father: Why were you kept in at school? Son: I didn't know where the Azores were. Father: Well, in the future just remember where you put things.—The Gas Line.

Mrs. Newgilt: "I've just engaged 14 servants for my town house. Mrs. Littleflat: "This month I've engaged more than twice that number for my apartment, but they didn't stay engaged."—Ex.

Villager: I like your preaching. Vicar: I'm very glad to hear that. "Yes; until I heard what you had to say on Sunday, I always thought Sodóm and Gomorrah were man and wife!"—Ex.

Diner (in restaurant, after waiting fifteen minutes for soup)—Waiter, have you ever been to the zoo? Waiter—No, sir. Diner—Well, you ought to go. You'd enjoy watching the tortoises whiz past.—Labor.

A story is told of an encounter between a Senator and A. J. Drexel of Philadelphia, Bleriot pilot and holder of world altitude record in 1910. Drexel landed in a field on old York Road, near Jenkintown, Pa. Turning to one in the crowd which rapidly assembled, Drexel asked: "Would you mind watching my plane?" "But I am a Senator." "That's all right. I'll trust you."—Ex.

Abraham Lincoln was resting with his managers in a hotel lobby. As usual, the village dudes had congregated there and one, bolder than the rest, remarked: "Mr. Lincoln, your speech was good but there were some points quite beyond my reach." The simple Lincoln looked up and chuckled, "I'm sorry for you; I once had a dog that had the same trouble with fleas."—Ex.

In one of the towns of the Pacific Coast, a distinct earthquake shock was felt, and when the municipal building rocked perceptibly, the city fathers, then in session, left without bothering about the usual formulas. The clerk, a man of rules and regulations, was hard put to it to give his minutes the proper official tone. Finally he evolved this masterpiece: "On motion of the city hall, the council adjourned."—Ex.

A small boy in the visitors' gallery was watching the proceedings of the Senate chamber. "Father, who is that gentleman?" pointing to the chaplain. "That, my son, is the chaplain," replied his father. "Does he pray for the Senators?" asked the boy. "No, my son; when he goes in he looks around and sees the Senators sitting there, and then he prays for the country."—Forbes Magazine.

Young Angus had been out for the evening with his best girl. When he arrived home he found his father still sitting up. The old man looked and shook his head.

"Hae ye been oot wi' yon lassie again?" he asked.

"Aye, dad," replied young Angus. "Why do ye look sae worried?"

"I was just wonderin' how much the evening cost."

"No more than half a croon, dad."

"Aye? That was no sae much."

"That was all she had."

## QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Q.—What prominent Catholic clergyman said: "Labor unions are undoubtedly one of the most powerful factors, if not the most powerful, in securing high levels of wages. This result is due not only to their specific action on behalf of their members, but also to their insistent preaching that industrial prosperity depends primarily upon the possession of high purchasing power by the workers?"

A.—Rev. John A. Ryan, director, Department of Social Action, National Catholic Welfare Conference.

Q.—When did the American Federation of Labor first urge the gathering of accurate information on unemployment?

A.—In 1889, when the convention held that year declared it of vast importance to ascertain in the census the number of unemployed and the duration of such lack of employment and instructed the Executive Council to urge Congress to remedy the omission.

## RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION AS UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Two new measures to restrict immigration for two years as an employment aid have been approved by the House immigration committee as substitutes for a proposal involving limitation of Filipino entrants, says a Washington dispatch.

With the original Free bill blocked from House consideration by the rules committee, the immigration committee approved the Jenkins bill to reduce quota entrants from European countries by 90 per cent and limit western hemisphere immigration to 10 per cent of the entrants in the fiscal year 1929.

A resolution by Representative Free of California to limit Filipino immigration to the mainland to 500 annually for two years also was approved. The original Free bill contained all the provisions of the Jenkins measure as well as the Filipino restriction.

## JAPANESE INVASION OF BRAZIL

Notwithstanding the effort on the part of Brazil to limit immigration, statistics up to the first of December, 1930, showed that the emigration of Japanese to Brazil was constantly increasing and that Brazil now stands fifth among those countries which have the greatest number of Japanese laborers. It was computed that there were approximately 103,166 Japanese residing in Brazil at that time.

## GERMAN WAGE REDUCTIONS

It is reported that the southwest German metal industry will be affected by the cancellation of the wage agreement which took place on December 31, 1930, and a decrease of 6 per cent has been made which will affect approximately 150,000 men and women. It has been estimated that approximately 36 per cent of those employed in the metal industries are working on export entries.

## LOUISIANA STEPS FORWARD

Maximum working hours for women in Louisiana were reduced by act of the Legislature of 1930 from 10 to 9 a day and from 60 to 54 a week with certain exceptions, applying to women in specific industries and outside of the larger cities.

FINE UNION TAILORED CLOTHES—  
AT A PRICE YOU LIKE TO PAY

**BOSS** ALWAYS FAIR TO LABOR

1034 MARKET ST. UNION TAILOR



# SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

## Discussion of New Charter and Sailors' Problems

Last Friday night's meeting of the Labor Council brought out a discussion of the new city charter submitted by the Board of Freeholders that was enlightening to the delegates and visitors, and resulted in steps being inaugurated to aid in the work of the Citizens' Anti-Charter League.

A motion by a delegate from the Sailors' Union brought out some interesting facts relative to the work of that organization in its endeavor to procure humane conditions for the seamen and the efforts of the subsidized shipping interests to defeat these aims. Telegrams were ordered sent to Senators McNeary of Oregon and Jones of Washington, urging the support of the pending legislation.

### Synopsis of Minutes of Feb. 13, 1931

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p.m., by President D. P. Haggerty.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—From Bakers No. 24: Andrew Bauer, Paul Guderly, S. K. Leman, Jurgen Petersen, Ernest Warren, Charles Bray. Ferry Boatmen, Harry Williams, Charles Finkey, A. Kulberg, John M. Fox, Masters-Mates-Pilots No. 40: A. M. Johnson, vice George D. McLaughlin. Delegates seated.

**Communications Filed**—Minutes of the Building Trades Council, Telegrams from U. S. Senator Johnson, relative to the passage of the Bridge Bill and the 44-hour Postal Bill. Telegram from U. S. Senator Shortridge, stating the Kendall Bill passed the Senate. From Congressman Richard Welch, relative to the Transbay Bridge project. From the Building Trades Council, stating it is opposed to the proposed new charter. From Ogden Trades and Labor Assembly, relative to the unfair attitude of the Globe Grain and Milling Company. From the A. F. of L., relative to the unemployment situation. From Congresswoman Florence P. Kahn, enclosing copy of bill relative to the operation of a toll bridge across the Bay.

**Referred to Executive Committee**—From the San Francisco Chapter of the American Red Cross, requesting financial assistance.

**Referred to Law and Legislative Committee**—From Electrical Workers No. 151, relative to the proposed new charter and stating it would work for the defeat of same.

**Request Complied With**—From Cigar Makers International Union, requesting Council to appoint a committee of five to work with a like committee from International Unions, State Federations of Labor and Central Bodies throughout the country for the purpose of making a campaign for a modification of the Volstead Act.

The following were appointed to serve as such committee: Emil Muri, Al Rogers, Al Greenbaum, Hugo Ernst, W. R. Towne.

Post Office Clerks, Local No. 2, presented the following resolution which was read and, on motion, adopted, and copies ordered transmitted, as therein suggested:

### RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, As a result of the general business depression now existing over the entire country and the Post Office Department's curtailment of service and retrenchment of expenditures, the Substitute Clerks of the San Francisco Post Office have been forced into a condition of actual want and suffering; and

WHEREAS, The Post Office Department is at this time conducting a survey of conditions by

Postal Inspectors, which is responsible for the present deplorable conditions of the Substitutes and of those dependent upon them; and

WHEREAS, There are now a large number of vacancies existing, because of deaths, resignations, retirements and removals, which are not being filled by the Post Office Department, where formerly these vacancies would have been filled in the order of their occurrence; and

WHEREAS, Formerly the Substitute Clerks were for the most part given eight hours of work per day which enabled them to earn a bare livelihood; now, however, they are given only two or three and in some instances, only one hour per day, at the rate of sixty-five cents per hour worked; and

WHEREAS, We believe that during this period of depression, with its unemployment of millions of workers in the country, when the Congress of the United States and other Governmental Agencies are making all possible attempts to alleviate suffering and adjust and improve conditions, the Postal Service should not add to the number of unemployed; but, on the contrary, we believe that this great Governmental Institution should make every possible effort to provide employment for those who have been called into its service; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Labor Council, as the representative of the organized workers of this community, do hereby appeal to the President and the Congress of the United States to suspend the activities of the Postal Survey until the business conditions of the country become normal, and that the Post Office Department be directed to pursue a more liberal policy in providing work for the Substitute Clerks, here and elsewhere, wherever similar retrenchment program is being put into effect; and further,

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Senate and the House of Representatives, and the National Federation of Post Office Clerks.

**Report of Executive Committee**—Committee organized by electing D. P. Haggerty, President, John C. Daly, vice-President, John A. O'Connell, Secretary and Patrick O'Brien, Sergeant-at-Arms. Also adopted rules to govern the committee in the transaction of its business. Pursuant to custom, committee recommends that a committee of two be appointed to purchase a suitable gift for the retiring president. The chair appointed Delegates D. C. Murphy and John A. O'Connell.

**Reports of Unions**—Letter Carriers—Reported that they had a report that the bill granting a 44-hour week to Postal Employees had passed both Houses of Congress. Sailors—Have several bills now in Congress to better the conditions of seamen; also a bill to abolish sea service bureau, and requested the assistance of the Council in having bills reported favorably. Machinists No. 68—Are opposed to the proposed new charter by unanimous vote. Teamsters No. 85—Are still supporting Teamsters No. 384 of Modesto, and requested all friends to cease purchasing the products of the Modesto or Challenge Creameries; are on record as opposing the proposed new charter and will so notify its membership.

**Law and Legislative Committee**—Submitted a lengthy report dealing with the Citizens Anti-Charter League. Report received as progressive.

**New Business**—Moved that the Council donate \$1000.00 to the Anti-Charter League; amendment to refer to Executive Committee; amendment carried. Moved, that the Council send a letter to affiliated unions requesting them to donate as liberally

as possible to the Anti-Charter League; motion carried.

Moved that the Council send a telegram to U. S. Senator Chas. L. McNeary and Wesley L. Jones, urging the passage of Senate Bill establishing the 8-hour day for seamen and abolishing private employment offices; motion carried.

Receipts—\$623.00. Expenses—\$248.50.

Council adjourned at 9:50 p.m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

## TRADES UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE Official Minutes of Meeting Held Feb. 18

The regular meeting of the Trades Union Promotional League was held Wednesday, February 18, 1931, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple. The meeting was called to order by President A. W. Edwards at 8 p. m. and on roll call all absentees were noted. The minutes of the previous meeting, held February 4, were approved as read.

**Credentials:** From Cracker Bakers' Union No. 125 for John Sarno, vice P. C. McGowan; the delegate being present, the credentials were accepted and the delegate seated. From Upholsterers' Union No. 28 for M. L. Harris; from the Ferryboatmen's Union of California for Roy Ahrenberg. As these brothers were not present, credentials were laid over.

**Communications:** Ladies' Auxiliary of League, minutes; read and filed. Building Trades Council, minutes; noted and filed. Building Trades Council, requesting co-operation on "We Don't Patronize" the Shell Oil Company of California, which has been placed on that list by that council; read and filed. United Textile Workers of America, Local No. 1036, of Milwaukee, Wis., requesting a demand for the union-made and union-labeled hosiery for both men and women. These stores carry them in stock: Eagleson & Company, F. G. Johnson Clothing Company and the Rochester Clothing Company.

**Bills:** Read and referred to Trustees. Same ordered paid.

**Report of Secretary:** Reported visiting stores and unions with literature. Visited Ross Mannini, vice-president of California State Federation of Labor, at San Jose on his request for information to organize a Label League and Ladies' Auxiliaries. Received a request from the City Coal Company for pamphlets on Wyoming union mined coal. Same are being sent for.

**Reports of Unions:** Tailors report work not so good; expect to start a label campaign next month. Sign Painters state it is very quiet. Millmen's Union reports work is slack and if any union man wants any millwork done the Eureka Mills, Thomson Mills and the Herring & Nutting Mills are union and use the union stamp. Cracker Bakers and the Auxiliary report it is slow just now; claim that the Pacific Coast Biscuit Company is sending outside made goods in here and claiming they are union made; do not buy any crackers or cookies except they are local made—they are union made. Pile Drivers report work should open up soon in their line. Stereotypers say work is fair. Grocery Clerks request you to patronize your home grocer and ask for their monthly union button. Office Employees' Union has voted its opposition to the new city charter. Ladies' Auxiliary of the League states it will hold a "bunco party" after the adjournment of the next meeting of the League.

**New Business:** On request it was moved and seconded to send a letter to Carpenters' Union No. 22 on affiliation with the League. Carried. Secretary was instructed to notify the agitation committee to meet just prior to the next meeting of the League.

Receipts, \$71.08; bills paid, \$81.14.

**Adjournment:** Meeting adjourned at 9 p. m., to meet again March 4. The Ladies' Auxiliary will



hold its "bunco party" after the meeting; score cards, 25 cents; they will have good prizes. The League will have an open meeting and visitors are welcome to attend and wait for the "bunco party."

**"NOT ONE CENT OF UNION-EARNED MONEY FOR THE UNFAIR EMPLOYER."**

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

#### REMEMBER COMMUNITY CHEST

While officials of the San Francisco Community Chest are highly gratified at the result of the employment bonds election, Mortimer Fleishhacker, who is vice-president of the Community Chest, in a statement just issued, sounds a warning to the public to not lose sight of the importance of the coming Chest campaign. In fact, Fleishhacker regards the success of the Community Chest of equal importance to the general welfare of San Francisco. The bonds, he states, will provide wages for thousands of unemployed, but they will not afford funds for the 107 welfare and relief agencies that are ministering to the poor and needy at a time of unprecedented demands.

#### VOCATIONAL SCHOOL ENROLMENTS

A total enrolment of more than 600,000 persons in federally aided trade and industrial vocational schools in 1930—an increase of 10 per cent over 1929—is reported by Frank Cushman, chief of the trade and industrial service of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, in a statement made public today.

#### VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Over 4500 persons disabled through accident or disease were physically and vocationally rehabilitated and placed permanently in wage-earning employment in over 600 different occupations last year by state agencies operating under the national vocational rehabilitation act administered by the Federal Board of Vocational Education. This information is contained in a report of John A. Kratz, chief of the board's vocational rehabilitation service.

#### DEATH OF LABOR M. P.

Alfred Smith, 71, Labor member of the English House of Commons and once a New York street car driver, died suddenly at his home in Harlesden last week.

#### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Alhambra Theatre.  
American Tobacco Company.  
Austin's Shoe Stores.  
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.  
Bella Roma Cigar Co.  
Castro Theatre.  
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.  
Clinton Cafeterias.  
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.  
Foster's Lunches.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.  
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.  
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.  
Koffee Kup, 5424 Geary.  
Kress, S. H., Stores.  
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.  
Market Street R. R.  
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.  
Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California.  
Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge" Butter.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
Purity Chain Stores.  
Royal Theatre.  
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.  
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.  
The Mutual Stores Co.  
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.  
Traung Label & Litho Co.  
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

#### COAL-MINE FATALITIES IN DECEMBER

Accidents in the coal mines of the United States in December, 1930, resulted in the death of 126 men, according to information received from state mine inspectors by the United States bureau of mines, Department of Commerce. This was a substantial reduction from the 241 fatalities in December a year ago, and from the 227 deaths in November of the present year. Production of coal in December was 45,802,000 tons, a decrease of 8,621,000 tons from the output in December, 1929, but an increase of 2,473,000 tons over November, 1930. The death rate per million tons for December, 1930 was 2.75, almost 50 per cent less than in November, and nearly 40 per cent less than in December a year ago.

#### HOSIERY INDUSTRY CUTS WAGES

Two new strikes have taken place in the full fashioned hosiery industry in Philadelphia. The Windsor and Danita mills are the latest to join the growing army of non-union plants protesting against drastic wage cuts. The Windsor mill, which employs over 300 workers, is one of the great Bromley chain of textile plants. The Danita mill employs about 150 workers and is located in Cheltenham, a suburb of Philadelphia.

#### STARVATION WAGES FOR WOMEN

Wages as low as 10 cents an hour for women who have taken the place of men in the Zoller Packing Company at Pittsburgh, Penn., are reported. Pay cuts have averaged 40 per cent among the men.

#### HUNGRY PEOPLE RAID STORE

A score of unemployed men, with as many women and children, raided a chain grocery at Centerline, Mich., and took food valued at \$50 to keep from starving. Officials had refused aid.

#### MINERS RE-ELECT LEWIS

Tabulation of the vote cast by local unions of the United Mine Workers of America, shows that John L. Lewis was re-elected president. Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer, and all other officers were also re-elected.

Phone Market 170

UNION STORE

#### BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices  
3089 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

#### JULIUS S. GODEAU, INC.

Independent of the Trust  
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER  
41 Van Ness Avenue  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.  
Private Exchange HEmlOCK 1230  
OAKLAND STOCKTON  
Funeral Service That Saves and Serves



LOOK FOR THIS SIGN WHEN HAVING  
WORK DONE ON YOUR CAR

#### DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE

Sutter 6654

GEO. W. CASWELL CO.

442 2nd St.

#### THE RECOGNIZED LABEL



IN RECOGNIZED CLOTHES

**HERMAN, Your Union Tailor**  
1104 MARKET STREET

#### JACQUARD DAVENPORT BED \$77.50

**A Remarkably Well-Built Bed**  
for the small bungalow, flat or apartment. The quality of Jacquard and the construction is guaranteed the best money can buy for a moderate price.

**Eastern Outfitting Company**  
1017 MARKET STREET, NEAR 6TH ST.

**WE clothe the entire  
family on "Cheer-  
ful Credit."**

We welcome Credit Accounts  
of all men steadily employed  
or permanently located . . . .

**Columbia Outfitting Co.**

Mission at 22nd Street

NOTE: We close every night in the week except  
Saturday

UNION STORE

W.L. DOUGLAS



SHOES

**R. A. French**

HAS MOVED TO

2623 MISSION STREET, at 22nd

Only 5 Doors South of Old Location



## COAL MINERS FACING STARVATION

*Dreadful Conditions Revealed by United Mine Workers*

Sheer starvation, literal starvation, not simply shortage of rations or undernourishment, exists in hundreds of homes in isolated communities in both hard and soft coal regions in the West and Northeast section of Pennsylvania. Officers of the United Mine Workers of America, not given to over-statement, brought these reports to the emergency conference called here recently by the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, says an I.L.N.S. news letter from Harrisburg, Pa.

Bitter, desolating, sordid privation exists in some measure in practically every industrial community in the State, is the report made by all trade union officials attending this special meeting.

In Western Pennsylvania, where the economic depression, now almost chronic in these sections, has left whole communities prostrate, there are no local resources whatsoever which could be tapped to enable these starving people to be fed and their sufferings alleviated. In the anthracite regions help usually is found for the most dire cases of need, but on the fringes of the hard coal mining towns, in the smaller hamlets, there are homes where no food is to be found and no local aid available.

### Immense Sum of Money Asked

The State Federation of Labor calls on the commonwealth to appropriate ten millions of dollars which can be applied at once to provide food for the starving and give aid to the needy where the local situation makes it impossible for this humane work to be adequately carried on.

Soup kitchens and bread lines in all the bigger cities in the state are demonstrations of the tragic and wretched consequences of the deflation which the millions of wage earners are being forced to suffer through absolutely no fault of their own. Acute distress, and misery are to be found in this state wherever an honest examination of the true conditions of life is made. Splendid work is being done to care for the victims of the economic catastrophe by social agencies, by public bodies, charitable organizations and even more so by quiet sharing out and mutual assistance of individuals throughout the commonwealth. Nevertheless, the total need is not being adequately met.

It is true that there have been no food riots as yet; it is true there have been only a few cases reported in metropolitan journals of jobless men and women committing suicide in desperation at their plight. But it is also true that as yet no complete adequate survey, no close study of any kind has been made in this state as a whole, into the needs of the great masses of laboring people in the countryside, the hamlets and industrial regions of the commonwealth. There is no evidence, no actual observation by trained persons which can refute or mitigate the testimony of the labor union officials, who report from first-hand knowledge or from reliable reports that there is urgent necessity for a state fund which can be used for food and the elementary needs of life.

Because those in need have been so docile, so long-suffering and so silent, the average person has come to feel that the situation is not particularly grave or pressing.

A passenger-train was getting ready to leave. "All right back there?" bawled the conductor. "Hol' on! Hol' on!" shrielled a feminine voice from outside the waiting room. "Jess wait till I gets mah clothes on." And then, as the occupants of the train craned their necks expectantly, she appeared with a basketful of laundry.—U. P. Magazine.

### DEATHS IN RANKS OF UNIONS

During the week the deaths of the following members of San Francisco unions have been reported:

Michael J. Donovan, member of Carpet Layers and Upholsterers' Union No. 1.  
Alphonso H. Smith, Machinists' Union No. 68.  
John H. Bell, Lathers' Union No. 65.  
Dan Sanders, Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers' Union.

Thomas Loughran, Dredgemen's Union No. 45-C.

John D. Dierke, Steam Shovelmen's Union No. 45.

James Enright, Steam Shovelmen's Union No. 45.

Frank M. Coffin, Typographical Union No. 21.

Adolph Lange, Sausage Makers' Union.

### AMERICANS SETTLE IN CANADA

Out of 510 entries for homesteads taken out in Alberta during the month of December, 70 were by men from the United States.

Consistent trade union policy requires a steady demand for the union label on the part of all members of unions.

### RIGHT THROUGH



Once each year the thousands who live in health and comfort are reminded of the less fortunate—of those whom life has treated less kindly. These have known poverty, sickness and despair. They peer at us from thousands of windows—these people of all ages, races, nationalities and religions. If they spoke their hearts to us they might say "Be compassionate. Some day you too may taste sorrow, and may want some one to aid and comfort you."

Some of them are helpless children who have lost their parents. Some are crippled children staring up from cots, month in and month out, in some white hospital room; others are destitute men and women, many of them with families. And there are disabled war veterans, broken men who remember the gay war posters of 1917, and the caption, "The Nation is behind you to a man." And there are mere boys and girls on the brink of crime, guided to a better life by some Community Chest agency; and there are the children and adults in poor neighborhoods, helped by settlement houses and character-building agencies; and there are the blind, the crippled, and lastly—the old who have no place to go, no child to live with, no money. All lift up their arms to you on February 25 to March 10.

All through the year, the 107 agencies of the Community Chest care for them. And yet in reality you who contribute to the Community Chest care for them. The nurses, the doctors, the welfare workers, are only the ambassadors, the representatives of those who give the money to carry on this service.

The Community Chest is entering upon its ninth year of service to San Francisco. The needy have never been so numerous. That's why the Chest says: "This year—more than ever."